

NUTTING TIME.

The nuts are ripe, and the day is fine,
The purple hills in the sunlight shine,
And the brown nuts redden the trembling tops
Of each gnarled tree in the hazel copse.

The copse is filled with the happy noise
Of laughing girls and climbing boys,
And the beauteous branches yield their fruit,
That heavily drops at each old tree's root.

Under the brow of the copse-crowned hill,
Ethel and I sit silent and still,
And I hold in mine her small, white hand,
The smallest and whitest in the land.

Gather your fruit, ye lads above,
And fling the nuts at the girls you love;
The only fruit that to me was dear,
I have gathered to-day in the white hand here.

Harper's Weekly.

From the London Family Herald.

THE LOST INHERITANCE.

The train from Paris to Lyons stopped at the station of Joigny, a town upon the route, and after leaving a few passengers, again went on. The station, for a moment crowded with railway porters and lookers-on, was soon deserted by all but two individuals. One of them was an old man, dressed in the garb of a well-to-do farmer; the other, a youth of about five-and-twenty, who seemed to be waiting for some one to come and meet him. To this person the old man presently addressed himself.

"May I presume, sir," said he, "to inquire if you are Clement B.?"

"Yes, my good man," replied the youth, with a haughtiness of manner, "and I have no doubt you are Mr. Martin."

"At your service, sir," replied the other.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Clement, in the same tone, "I began to imagine you intended to keep me waiting. That would not have been the best manner in which to have insulted yourself in my good graces."

The old man, instead of replying, let his head fall upon his breast as if in deep affliction, and conducted the new-comer toward a large old-fashioned carriage, to which a very rough-looking horse was harnessed.

"Here is your carriage, sir," said Martin. "If you will be good enough to get in, I will have the honor of conducting you to the Hermitage."

"That my carriage, sir?" cried Clement.

"Why, I shall be taken for a travelling pedler."

But a few days before, Mr. Clement B., who now put on so many fine airs, was a simple clerk in a crockery warehouse in Paris, and possessed the reputation of being a quiet, unpretending little fellow. What, then, had brought about this sudden and radical transformation? He had become since the previous day a rich man, and it may be well understood that the possessor of an income of twenty thousand francs a year finds it difficult to retain the modest demeanor of a poor clerk.

On the previous day, while dusting the large pile of crockery under his charge, a letter arrived for him by the post, conveying to him the startling intelligence that one of his uncles, of whom he had often heard as an eccentric and very wealthy old man, but whom he had never seen, had just died at his residence in Burgundy, leaving his nephew, Clement, sole heir to his estates, to the exclusion of many other heirs.

The letter was from a notary in the province, who desired him to leave Paris immediately for Joigny, the town near which this uncle had resided, where he would be met by Mr. Martin, an old confidential servant of the deceased, and conducted from the railroad to the "Hermitage," the name which the deceased had given to the estate.

Almost driven out of his senses by such an unexpected stroke of fortune, Clement hastened to obey the notary's directions, and on his arrival at Joigny, joined Martin, as we have seen.

On jolted the queer vehicle in which our hero had so contemptuously taken place, until, after a ride of several miles, the occupants arrived at their destination. Martin offered the honors of the Hermitage to the new proprietor, called all the servants and introduced them to their future master, and then conducted the latter to his own apartments.

"This was the sleeping chamber of your uncle," said Martin, as they entered a large apartment, furnished in old-fashioned style. "It was in this room that he died ten days ago."

But the nephew, instead of evincing any emotion upon being shown the chamber of his benefactor, threw upon all around him a look of scorn, and cried: "Upon my word, I can't say I think much of the old boy's taste! I never saw anything so very ugly in all my life."

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Martin, "it is the best we have here; and, if you cannot content yourself, I really don't know where you will find other lodgings."

"I live here!" exclaimed the young man. "You do not imagine I am such a donkey, I hope! For us young fellows, do you see, Paris is the only place; so I shall sell this old crazy rookery at once, and then be off."

"Sell the Hermitage!" exclaimed Martin; "your uncle's favorite place of residence! Impossible! And we servants, who hoped to end our days under this roof, what is to become of us?"

"Mr. Martin," retorted the young man, "let me have none of your complaints, I beg. Get me some dinner, and afterward you will drive me to the notary's."

After having eaten a hearty meal, notwithstanding he found the meats insipid and the wines sour, the legatee, still accompanied by Martin, re-entered the carriage, and the two started off.

"If I am not mistaken," observed Mr. Clement, after an hour's ride, "we passed this spot this morning; and that," pointing to a building, "is the railroad station. Do we take the train there?"

"You alone will do so," responded his companion, speaking very gravely, and in a manner which caused the young man to tremble in spite of himself. "I, sir, am your uncle, and happily I am not dead! Having heard good accounts of your conduct, I had resolved to make you heir of all I possess; but, before doing so, I wished to ascertain if you were really deserving of my generosity, and I had recourse to stratagem, which has thoroughly exposed your true character to me. Good-by, Mr. Clement; return to your business, and remember that your arrogance and ingratitude have lost you that which will never again be placed within your reach."

A tailor, while travelling on the lakes, was asked by a Yankee where he lived, and what his business was, &c.; to which he replied, that he lived in Toledo, and that his profession was sitting on the smooth side of poverty, and jerking out the cords of affliction.

Good Wives.—That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologize when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until the work is finished.

When you hear a lady say, I shall attend church and wear my old bonnet and every-day gown; for I fear we shall have a rain storm, depend upon it she will make a good wife.

When a daughter remarks, "Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make somebody a good wife.

When you overhear a young woman saying to her father, "Don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best," you may be certain she will make a good wife.

When you see a female rise early, get breakfast and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down to sew or knit, depend upon it, she will make a good wife.

When you see a female anxious to learn a trade, so as to earn something to support herself and perhaps assist her aged parents, you may be sure that she will make one of the best of wives.

The best qualities to look after in a wife are industry, humility, neatness, gentleness, benevolence, and piety. Where you find these, there is no danger. You will obtain a treasure, and not regret your choice to the last period.

THE YANKEE PEDLER.—See here, mister, don't you want to buy something in my line to-day? I've got a new machine for picking bones out of fishes. Now, I tell you, it's the leastest the darndest thing you ever did see. Science, you know, is great, and the world is great, and the Atlantic Ocean is great, and the whale is great; but science is greater than all of them; it's bigger than a meetin'-house; it takes in all things; it contains parables that will tell you where to find the gizzard in a codfish; it makes wonderful discoveries; Kolumbus made out tew diskriver "Cape Cod," and, by the aid of his second cousin, "Ejleribus Unum," made out tew diskriver "Amerika." Wall, now, the people all thought that ar was somethin' wonderfule; but, I tell you, this ere machine for pickin' bones out of fishes beats anythin' there is a goin' on. All yew have tew do, is to set it on a table, and turn a crank, and the fish flies rite down your throat, and the bones rite down the other way. Wall, there was a country "green horn" got hold of it tother day, and he got turnin the crank the wrong way, and, I tell you, the way the bones flew down that ar feller's throat couldn't be beat; why, it stuck the feller so full of bones, that he couldn't get his shirt off for a hull week.

Hook, being told of the marriage of a political opponent, exclaimed: "I am very glad to hear it." Then suddenly added, with a feeling of compassionate forgiveness: "And yet I don't see why I should be, poor fellow, for he never did me much harm."

"Dawkerter," said an exquisite the other day, "I want you to tell me what I can put into my head to make it right." "It wants nothing but brains," said the physician.

A medical journal says that single women have the headache more than married ones. That may be; but don't married men have the headache more than single ones?

Remember, no political change is worth a single crime, or above all, a single drop of human blood.—O'Connell.

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Organization of the Departments.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

The whole machinery employed to conduct the business arising out of our foreign relations with all the Powers of the world is far more simple than is generally conceived. The number employed in the Department of State of the United States is only twenty-eight, as follows: One Secretary of State, (Hon. Lewis Cass), one Assistant Secretary of State, (Hon. John Appleton), one Chief Clerk, one Superintendent of Statistics, twenty-two Clerks, one Translator, and one Librarian.

Diplomatic Branch.—This branch of the State Department has charge of all correspondence between the Department and other diplomatic agents of the United States abroad, and those of foreign Powers accredited to this Government. In all diplomatic instructions sent from the Department, and communications to commissioners under treaties of boundaries, &c., are prepared, copied, and recorded; and all of like character received are registered and filed, their contents being first entered in an analytic table or index.

Consular Branch.—This branch has charge of the correspondence, &c., between the Department and the consuls and commercial agents of the United States. In its instructions to these officers, and answers to their dispatches and to letters from other persons asking for consular agency, or relating to consular affairs, are prepared and recorded.

The Disbursing Agent.—He has charge of all correspondence and other matters connected with accounts relating to any fund with the disbursement of which the Department is charged.

The Translator.—His duties are to furnish such translations as the Department may require. He also records the commissions of consuls and vice consuls, who are sworn in English, upon which exequaturs are issued.

Clerk of Appointments and Commissions.—He makes out and records commissions, letters of appointment, and nominations to the Senate; makes out and records exequaturs, and records, when in English, the commissions on which they are issued. Has charge of the library.

Clerk of the Rolls and Archives.—He takes charge of the rolls, or enrolled acts and resolutions of Congress, as they are received at the Department from the President; prepares the authenticated copies thereof which are called for; prepares for, and superintends their publication, and that of treaties, in the newspapers and in book form; attends to their distribution throughout the United States, and that of all documents and publications in regard to which this duty is assigned to the Department; writing and answering all letters connected therewith. Has charge of all Indian treaties, and business relating thereto.

Clerk of Territorial Business.—The Seal of the Department, &c.—He has charge of the seals of the United States of the Department, and prepares and attaches certificate to papers presented for authentication; has charge of the Territorial business; immigration and registered seamen; records all letters from the Department, other than the diplomatic and consular.

Clerk of Pardons and Passports.—He prepares and records pardons and remissions; and registers and files the petitions and papers on which they are founded. Makes out and records passports; keeps a daily register of all letters, other than diplomatic and consular, received, and of the disposition made of them; prepares letters relating to this business.

Superintendent of Statistics.—He superintends the preparation of the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State and Foreign Commerce," as required by the acts of 1842 and 1856.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States; A. B. McCalmont, Esq., Assistant. The ordinary business of this office may be classified under the following heads:

1. Official opinions on the current business of the Government, as called for by the President by any head of Department, or by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

2. Examination of the titles of all land purchased, as the sites of arsenals, custom-houses, light-houses, and all other public works of the United States.

3. Applications for pardons in all cases of conviction in the courts of the United States.

4. Applications for appointment in all the judicial and legal business of the Government.

5. The conduct and argument of all suits in the Supreme Court of the United States in which the Government is concerned.

6. The supervision of all other suits arising in any of the Departments, when referred by the head thereof to the Attorney General.

To these ordinary heads of the business of the office is added at the present time the direction of all appeals on land claims in California.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Hon. John Thompson, of the State of Minnesota. Its clerical force consists of one Chief Clerk, (Moses Kelly, Esq.), two Disbursing Clerks, and ten other regular Clerks; and to its supervision and management are committed the following branches of the public service:

1st. The Public Lands.—The chief of this bureau is called the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Land Bureau is charged with the survey, management, and sale of the public domain, and the issuing of titles therefor, whether derived from confirmations of grants made by former Governments, by sales, donations, or grants for schools, military bounties, or public improvement; and likewise the revision of Virginia military bounty-land claims, and the issuing of scrip in lieu thereof. The Land Office, also, audits its own accounts. The present Commissioner is Joseph S. Wilson. Its principal officers are a Recorder, Chief Clerk, who also acts as Commissioner *ad interim*, Principal Clerk of Surveys, besides a Draughtsman, Assistant Draughtsman, and some 150 Clerks of various grades.

2d. Pensions.—The present head of this bureau is George C. Whiting, of Virginia. The Commissioner is charged with the examination and adjudication of all claims arising under the various and numerous laws passed by Congress granting bounty and pensions for the military or naval services of the revolutionary and subsequent wars in which the United States have been engaged. He has one Chief Clerk, (John Robb, Esq.), and a permanent corps, consisting of so. a seventy other Clerks.

3d. Indians.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs, A. B. Greenwood, of Arkansas. He is provided with a Chief Clerk, and about fifteen other subordinate Clerks.

4th. Patent Office.—Hon. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland, Commissioner of Patents. To this bureau is committed the execution and performance of all "acts and things touching and respecting the granting and issuing of patents for new and useful discoveries, inventions, and improvements;" the collection of statistics relating to agriculture; the collection and distribution of seeds, plants, and cuttings. It has a Chief Clerk—who is by law the acting Commissioner of Patents in the absence of the Commissioner—twelve principal and twelve assistant Examiners of Patents, some dozen subordinate permanent Clerks, besides a considerable number of temporary employees. Samuel T. Shurtz, Esq., Chief Clerk.

As named at the last session of Congress provided that all books, charts, and other publications, heretofore deposited in the Department of State, according to the laws regulating copyrights, should be removed to the Department of the Interior, which is charged with all the duties connected with matters pertaining to copyright; which duties have been assigned by the Secretary of the Interior to the Patent Office.

not, as belonging most appropriately to this branch of the service.

Beside these four principal branches of the Executive Department, the organic act of 1849 conferred to it from the Treasury Department the supervision of the accounts of the United States Marshals and Attorneys, and the Clerks of the United States Courts, the management of the lead and other mines of the United States, and the affairs of the penitentiary of the United States in the District of Columbia; and from the State Department the duty of taking and returning the censuses of the United States, and of supervising and directing the acts of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. The Hospital for the Insane of the army and navy and of the District of Columbia is also under the management of this Department; in addition to which, by laws recently passed, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the construction of the three wagon roads leading to the Pacific coast.

Under act of February 5, 1859, "providing for keeping and distributing all public documents, all the books, documents, &c., printed or purchased by the Government," the Annals of Congress, American State Papers, American Archives, Jefferson's and Adams's Works, are transferred to this Department from the State Department, Library of Congress, and elsewhere; also, the Journals and Documents of the Thirty-first Congress. These valuable works are distributed to those who are by law entitled to receive them, and to such "colleges, public libraries, academies, literary and scientific institutions, boards of trade, or public associations," as shall be designated by the members of Congress.

The Department requires an additional building for its accommodation, and the erection of one has been repeatedly recommended during the last few years for that purpose. At present, the Pension Office is provided with rooms in what is known as "Winder's Building," while the other branches of the Department, including the Secretary's office, are crowded into the Patent Office, the whole of which will be required at an early day for the use of the Patent Office, for which it was originally intended.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Treasury Department consists of the offices of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Comptrollers, Commissioner of the Customs, six Auditors, Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, Light-house Board, and Coast Survey.

The following is a brief indication of the duties of these several offices, and of the force employed therein, respectively:

Secretary's Office.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Philip Clayton, Assistant Secretary; one Engineer in Charge; one Architect, and three Draughtsmen temporarily employed, and twenty-three Clerks. The Secretary of the Treasury is charged with the general supervision of the fiscal transactions of the Government, and of the execution of the laws concerning the commerce and navigation of the United States. He superintends the survey of the coast, the light-house establishment, the marine hospitals of the United States, and the construction of certain public buildings for custom-houses and other purposes.

First Comptroller's Office.—Hon. William Medill, Comptroller, and fifteen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering accounts for the civil and diplomatic service, as well as the public lands, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Second Comptroller's Office.—J. M. Cutts, Esq., Comptroller, and seventeen Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the Army, Navy, and Indian departments of the public service, and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

Office of Commissioner of Customs.—Samuel Ingham, Esq., Commissioner, and eleven Clerks. He prescribes the mode of keeping and rendering the accounts of the customs, revenue, and disbursements, and for the building and repairing custom-houses, &c., and revises and certifies the balances arising thereon.

First Auditor's Office.—Thomas L. Smith, Esq., First Auditor, and nineteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts the accounts of the customs revenue and disbursements, appropriations and expenditures on account of the civil list, and under private acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Commissioner of the Customs and the First Comptroller, respectively, for their decision thereon.

Second Auditor's Office.—Thomas J. D. Fuller, Second Auditor, and twenty-one Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts relating to the pay, clothing, and recruiting of the army, as well as armories, arsenals, and ordnance, and all accounts relating to the Indian department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Third Auditor's Office.—Robert J. Atkinson, Esq., Third Auditor, and seventy-eight Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts or substance of the army, fortifications, Military Academy, military roads, and the Quartermaster's department, as well as for pensions, claims arising from military services previous to 1816, and for losses and other property lost in the military service, under various acts of Congress, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fourth Auditor's Office.—A. J. O'Bannon, Esq., Fourth Auditor, and sixteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for the service of the Navy Department, and reports the balances to the Second Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Fifth Auditor's Office.—Bartholomew Fuller, Esq., Fifth Auditor, and six Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts for diplomatic and similar services performed under the direction of the State Department, and reports the balances to the First Comptroller, for his decision thereon.

Sixth Auditor's Office.—Dr. Thomas M. Tate, Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and one hundred and fourteen Clerks. He receives and adjusts all accounts arising from the service of the Post Office Department. His decisions are final, unless an appeal be taken in twelve months to the First Comptroller. He superintends the collection of all debts due the Post Office Department, and all penalties and forfeitures imposed on postmasters and mail contractors for failing to do their duty; he directs suits and legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and takes all such measures as may be authorized by law to enforce the prompt payment of moneys due to the Department; instructing United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, on all matters relating thereto; and receives returns from each term of the United States courts, of the condition and progress of such suits and legal proceedings; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Treasurer's Office.—Samuel Casey, Esq., Treasurer, and thirteen Clerks. He receives and keeps the moneys of the United States in his own office, and that of the depositories created by the act of the 6th of August, 1846, and pays out the same upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, countersigned by the First Comptroller, and upon warrants drawn by the Postmaster General, and countersigned by the Sixth Auditor, and recorded by the Register. He also holds public moneys advanced by warrant to disbursing officers, and pays out the same upon their checks.

Register's Office.—Finley Bigger, Esq., Register, and twenty-nine Clerks. He keeps the accounts of public receipts and expenditures; receives the returns and makes out the official statement of commerce and navigation of the United States; and receives from the First Comptroller and Commissioner of Customs all accounts and

vouchers decided by them, and is charged by law with their safe keeping.

Solicitor's Office.—Hon. Justus Hills, Esq., Solicitor, and six Clerks. He superintends all civil suits commenced by the United States (except those arising in the Post Office Department), and instructs the United States attorneys, marshals, and clerks, in all matters relating to them and their results. He receives returns from each term of the United States courts, showing the progress and condition of such suits; has charge of all lands and other property assigned to the United States in payment of debts due the Post Office Department, and has power to sell and dispose of the same for the benefit of the United States.

Light-House Board.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, *ex-officio* President; Com. W. B. Shubrick, United States Navy, Chairman; Commander E. G. Tilton, United States Navy; Major A. H. Bowman, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Capt. A. A. Humphreys, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army; Prof. Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. A. D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Commander Raphael Semmes, United States Navy, and Captain W. F. Smith, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, members, the last two being also Secretaries; and five Clerks. This board directs the building and repairing of light-houses, light-vessels, beacons, and buoys, contracts for supplies, and governs the personnel of the establishment.

United States Coast Survey.—Professor A. D. Bache, LL.D., Superintendent, and Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

Capt. William R. Palmer, Corps Topographical Engineers, United States Army, in charge of the Coast Survey Office; Lieut. A. P. Hill, United States Army, Assistant.

Assistant W. P. Trowbridge, computer of longitudes.

Assistant Chas. A. Schott, in charge of computing division.

Assistant L. F. Pourtales, in charge of tidal division.

Lieut. Thomas Wilson, United States Army, in charge of drawing division.

Mr. Edward Wharton, acting in charge of engraving division.

Lieut. John R. Smead, United States Army, in charge of miscellaneous divisions.

Samuel Hein, Disbursing Agent.

George Mathiot, Electrotypist.

Joseph Saxton, Assistant to Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster General. The direction and management of the Post Office Department are assigned by the Constitution and laws to the Postmaster General. That its business may be the more conveniently arranged and prepared for his final action, it is distributed among several bureaus, as follows: The Appointment Office, in charge of the First Assistant Postmaster General; the Contract Office, in charge of the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Finance Office, in charge of the Third Assistant Postmaster General; and the Inspection Office, in charge of the Chief Clerk.

Appointment Office.—Horatio King, Esq., First Assistant Postmaster General, and nineteen Clerks. To this office are assigned all questions which relate to the establishment and discontinuance of post offices, changes of sites and names, appointment and removal of postmasters and routes and local agents, he also the giving of instructions to postmasters. Postmasters are furnished with marking and rating stamps and letter balances by this bureau, which is charged also with providing blanks and stationery for the use of the Department, and with the superintendence of the several agencies established for supplying postmasters with blanks. To this bureau is likewise assigned the supervision of the ocean mail steamship lines, and of the foreign and international postal arrangements.

Contract Office.—William H. Dundas, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-six Clerks. To this office is assigned the business of arranging the mail service of the United States, and placing the same under contract, embracing all correspondence and proceedings respecting the frequency of trips, mode of conveyance, and times of departures and arrivals on all the routes; the course of the mail between the different sections of the country, the points of mail distribution, and the regulation for the government of the domestic mail service of the United States. It prepares the advertisements for mail proposals, receives the bids, and takes charge of the annual and occasional mail lettings, and the adjustment and execution of the contracts. All applications for the establishment or alteration of mail arrangements, and the appointment of Mail Messengers, are sent to this office. All claims should be submitted to it for transportation service not under contract, as the recognition of said service is first to be obtained through the Contract Office, as a necessary authority for the proper credits at the Auditor's Office. From this office all postmasters at the ends of routes receive the statement of mail arrangements prescribed for the respective routes. It reports weekly to the Auditor all contracts executed, and all orders affecting accounts for mail transportation; prepares a statistical exhibit of the mail service, and reports of the mail lettings, giving a statement of each bid; also, of the contracts made, the new service originated, the cuttings ordered, and the additional allowances granted within the year.

Finance Office.—A. N. Zevely, Esq., Third Assistant Postmaster General, and twenty-one Clerks. To this office is assigned the supervision and management of the financial business of the Department, not devolved by law upon the Auditor, embracing accounts with the draft offices and other depositories of the Department, the issuing of warrants and drafts in payment of balances reported by the Auditor to be due to mail contractors and other persons, the supervision of the accounts of officers under orders to deposit their quarterly balances at designated points, and the superintendence of the rendition by postmasters of their quarterly returns of postage. It has charge of the Draft-Letter Office, of the issuing of postage stamps and stamped envelopes for the pre-payment of postage, and of the accounts connected therewith.

To the Third Assistant Postmaster General all postmasters should direct their quarterly returns of postage; those at draft offices, their letters reporting quarterly the net proceeds of their offices; and those at depositing offices, their certificates of deposit; to him should also be directed the weekly and monthly returns of the depositories of the Department as well as all applications and receipts for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, and for dead letters.

Inspection Office.—Ben. N. Clements, Esq., Chief Clerk, and seventeen Clerks. This office is assigned the duty of receiving and examining the registers of the arrivals and departures of the mails, certificates of the service of route agents, and reports of mail failures; of noting the delinquencies of contractors, and preparing cases thereon for the action of the Postmaster General; furnishing blanks to mail registers, and reports of mail failures providing and sending out mail bags and mail locks and keys, and doing all other things which may be necessary to secure a faithful and exact performance of all mail contracts.